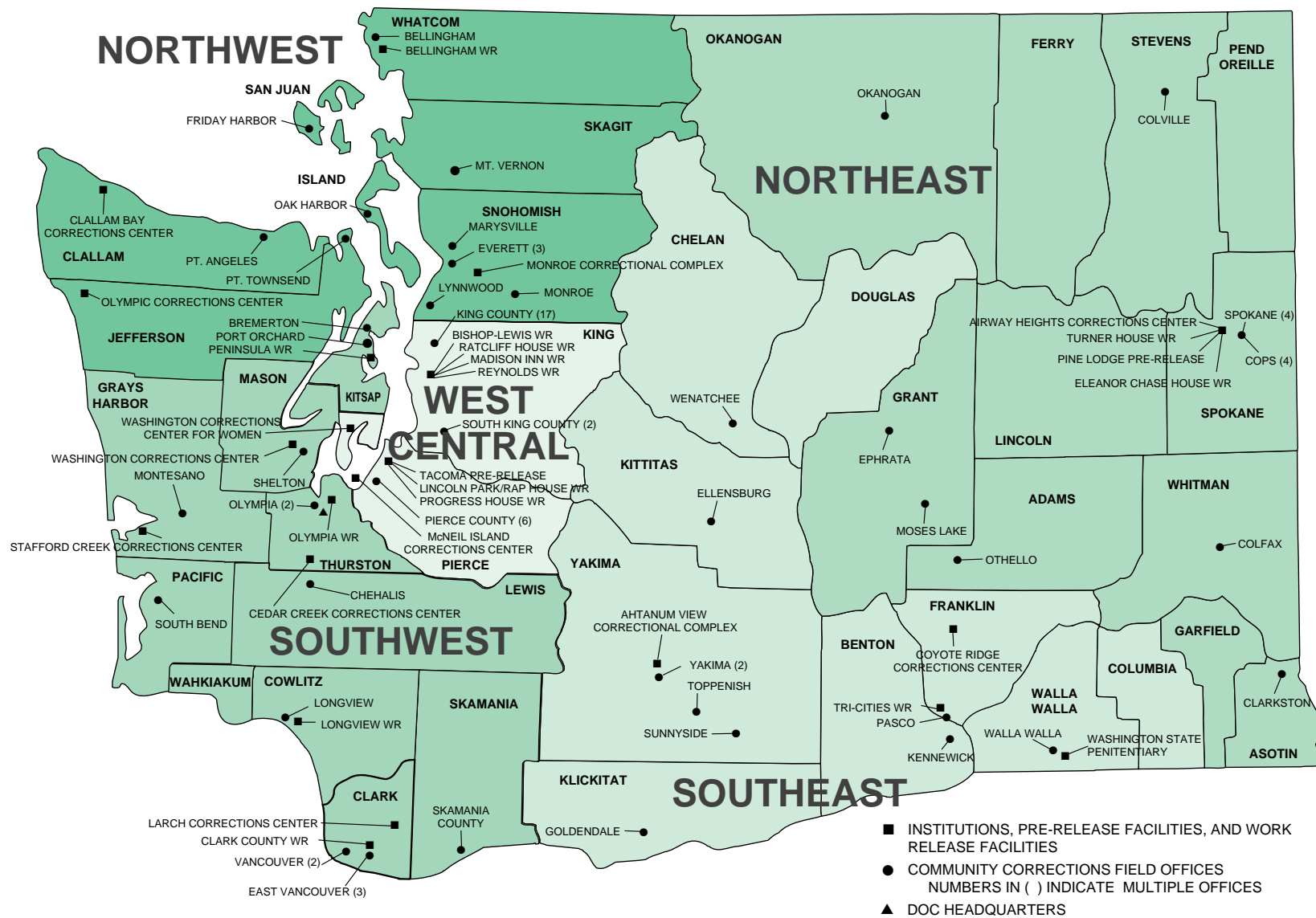


# Department of Corrections **OVERVIEW**

*FISCAL YEARS 2001-2007*

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# Organizational Structure

The Department of Corrections is organized into three offices:

## The Office of the Secretary

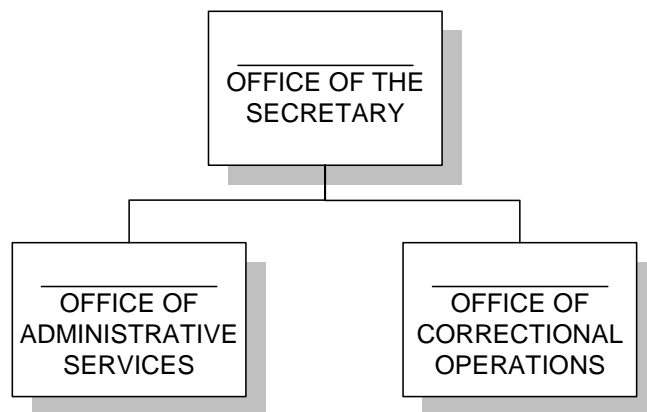
- ◆ Community Protection and Victim/Witness Notification
- ◆ Facility Siting
- ◆ Government Relations and Constituent Affairs
- ◆ Planning and Research
- ◆ Policy
- ◆ Public Information
- ◆ Quality
- ◆ Workplace Diversity

## The Office of Correctional Operations

- ◆ Community Supervision
- ◆ Correctional Industries
- ◆ Facilities
- ◆ Offender Programs

## The Office of Administrative Services

- ◆ Capital Planning and Development
- ◆ Financial Services
- ◆ Human Resources
- ◆ Information Technology
- ◆ Management Services
- ◆ Risk Management and Safety
- ◆ Rules, Contracts, and Public Disclosure



# Facilities

**By the end of Fiscal Year 2003, more than 16,000 offenders will be incarcerated in Department facilities.**

## Major Institutions

The eight corrections facilities that primarily house maximum, close, medium, and long-term minimum custody offenders are referred to as major institutions. Offenders capable of doing so work or participate in an educational or vocational program. The Department provides chemical dependency programs, sex offender treatment programs, mental health treatment, and various other targeted intervention programs that are designed to change offender behavior and skills in order to reduce the risk to re-offend.



**▲ Washington State Penitentiary's Intensive Management Unit.**

## Minimum Institutions

An offender in a major institution typically progresses to one of five minimum custody institutions when his or her behavior and release date warrant a "promotion." The focus of minimum institutions is to promote accountability and further develop a work ethic in offenders. Basic education, chemical dependency treatment, and religious programs are also emphasized.

## Pre-Release Facilities

The Department operates two pre-release facilities for offenders who are within 24 months of release. Pre-release is a total confinement transitional program that provides a preparation period between prison and work release or the community.

In pre-release, offenders receive vocational training, job seeking assistance, life skills training, chemical dependency treatment, and other services. Offenders may remain in pre-release up to 18 months and then transfer to work release or be released directly into the community.

## Work Release Facilities

Work release provides an opportunity for offenders to successfully transition back to the community with employment and an approved residence. Work release offenders are released to the community for employment, job seeking, education, training, treatment, or other approved activities. These releases are closely supervised by work release staff. The Department operates 15 work release facilities statewide. Offenders are required to pay the cost of their room and board while residing at a work release.

# Community Supervision

The Department is responsible for supervising felony offenders and misdemeanor offenders sentenced in Superior Court who reside in the community. The length of supervision imposed varies with the type of offense committed, but generally is from one to four years.

With the enactment of the Offender Accountability Act in 1999, the Department will establish specific conditions of supervision based on each offender's risk to re-offend. The Department will focus on supervising high-risk offenders and is committed to increasing active community participation in the supervision and management of offenders on community supervision.

## Legal Financial Obligations

Almost every felony offender sentenced within the state of Washington is required to pay at least one court-ordered legal financial obligation (LFO) – the crime victim's compensation fee. Potential other LFO obligations include restitution, attorney fees, fines, etc. In addition, offenders living in the community while being supervised by the Department are required to pay cost of supervision fees. All offenders can be supervised up to ten years for the purpose of collecting monetary obligations.

## Community Service

Community service is often imposed as part of the original sentence or as a sanction for violating conditions of supervision. Offenders sentenced to community service must complete a specified number of hours of volunteer work for state, county, city, or non-profit organizations.

**Supervised offenders preparing to pump concrete for a wastewater clarifier base. ▼**



**By the end of Fiscal Year 2003, more than 60,000 offenders will be on active community supervision.**

**Only 22 percent of offenders on community supervision come from prison.**

# Correctional Industries

**In Fiscal Year 1999, offenders contributed more than \$2.2 million to their cost of incarceration through mandatory wage deductions.**

**More than 9,000 incarcerated offenders were working in Correctional Industries in Fiscal Year 1999. ▼**

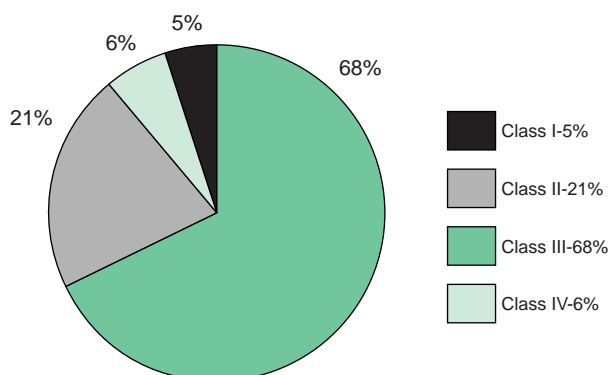
Offenders who are employed while incarcerated develop a work ethic and build skills that will help them find work once they are released. Offenders also save taxpayer money and benefit the Department by performing routine jobs in food service, laundry, maintenance, and office assistance.

Seventy percent of incarcerated offenders are employed in one of the industries listed below:

- ◆ Class I industries are private-sector companies which set up operations within correctional facilities. The company provides the management, on-site supervision, on-the-job training, and all machinery and equipment.
- ◆ Class II industries are managed directly by Correctional Industries staff. These operations are aimed at reducing the cost of goods and services for tax-supported agencies and non-profit organizations while providing work experience and training for offenders.
- ◆ Class III industries are managed directly by Department staff and include jobs in food service, grounds keeping, laundry, maintenance, and office assistance. These jobs are vital to the operation of the facility. They also provide offenders with initial training and work experience while introducing them to the work ethic and giving them new skills. Using offenders for these jobs reduces the financial burden to taxpayers.
- ◆ The Class IV program is designed to provide services to a facility's host community at a reduced cost. Public and non-profit agencies may hire Class IV workers to work on-site at their locations. The hiring agency provides supervision and pays a gratuity wage.

**PERCENT OF CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES JOBS BY INDUSTRY CLASS**

**June 30, 1999**



# Offender Programs

Offender programs and targeted interventions are designed to change offender behaviors and skills in order to reduce the risk to re-offend.

## Education

The Department offers five types of education programs to offenders: Adult Basic Education; GED Preparation; English as a Second Language; Job Readiness; and Vocational Skills Training.

## Mental Health Services

The Department provides evaluation and treatment for offenders committed to the Department's care who are assessed as mentally ill and/or behaviorally disturbed. Treatment includes inpatient and outpatient counseling, skills training, medication management, and individual behavior management plans. Transition planning is provided to link releasing mentally ill offenders with the community resources they need to remain stabilized.

## Chemical Dependency Treatment

The Department provides a continuum of care tailored to the individual offender's need. Treatment is provided in facilities, as well as to offenders residing in the community under Department supervision.

## Sex Offender Treatment Program

This program is designed to help the offender learn to reduce and

control his or her behavior and to help the community better monitor and control offender risk.

## Religious Program

The Department supports offenders choosing to practice their religion by employing nondenominational chaplains, providing space for religious activities, recruiting religious volunteers from all faith groups, and providing access to religious materials.

## Other Targeted Intervention Programs

Other programs designed to change offender behavior include the following:

### *Moral Reconciliation Therapy:*

A step-by-step cognitive behavioral program designed to help offenders analyze their lives, set and achieve goals, and make decisions at a higher level of moral reasoning.

### *Relapse Education Program:*

A cognitive behavioral program for chemically dependent offenders designed to increase sobriety, decrease criminal behavior, and increase pro-social behavior.

### *Victim Awareness Education Program:*

Raises the offender's awareness of victim impact and builds empathy toward victims of crime.

### *Life Skills Training:*

Programs designed to teach offenders the skills necessary to function in everyday life. Individual courses may focus on job-seeking, budgeting, anger and stress management, goal-setting, or other similar skills.

# Population Trends

## TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION GROWTH (Incarcerated and Active Community Supervision) Fiscal Years 1987 through 2007

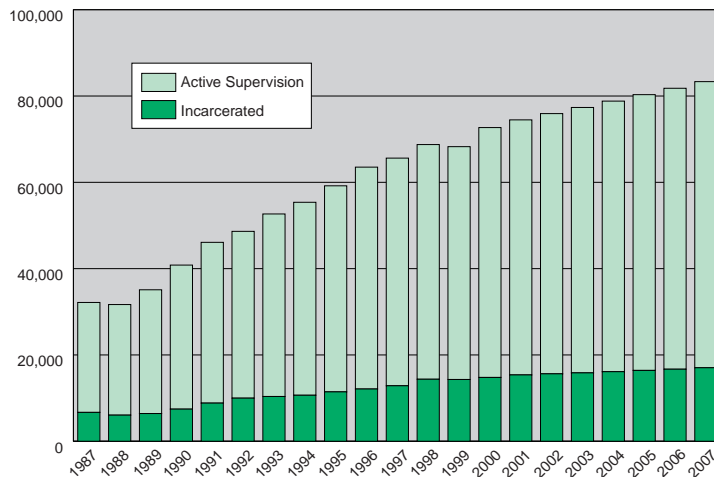


Chart 4

Source: Caseload Forecast Council June 2000 Forecast Update.  
Department of Corrections, Planning and Research Section.

Offender population is the major budget driver for the Department of Corrections.

At over 71,000 in Fiscal Year 2000, the Department's population of offenders (incarcerated and on active supervision in the community) is expected to reach over 76,600 by the end of Fiscal Year 2003.

## OFFENDER POPULATION IS GROWING AT A FASTER RATE THAN THE WASHINGTON STATE POPULATION Fiscal Years 1987 through 2007

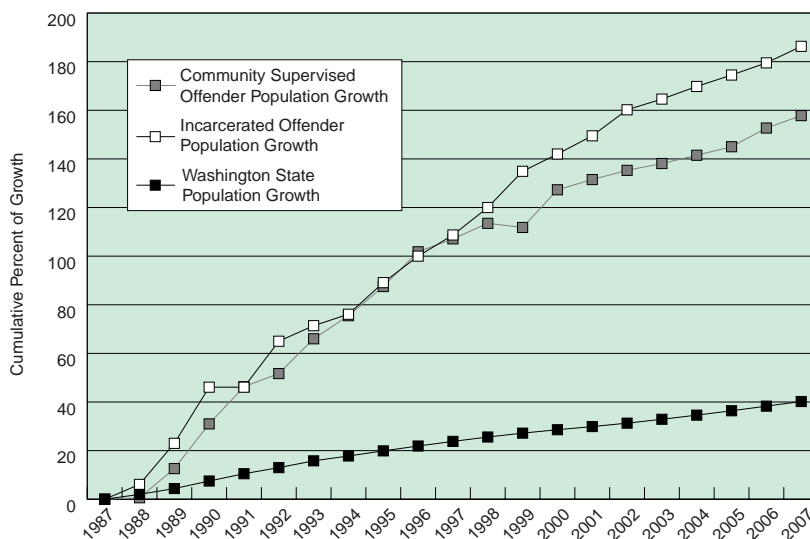


Chart 102

Source: Caseload Forecast Council June 2000 Forecast Update.  
Department of Corrections, Planning and Research Section.

As legislation enacted in Washington State adds new crimes and generates longer sentences, the offender population increases. Since 1987, the offender population has more than doubled, far surpassing the increase in the general population. This trend is projected to continue.

# Financial Plan

## FORECAST POPULATION VS. FUNDED CAPACITY Fiscal Years 2000 through 2014

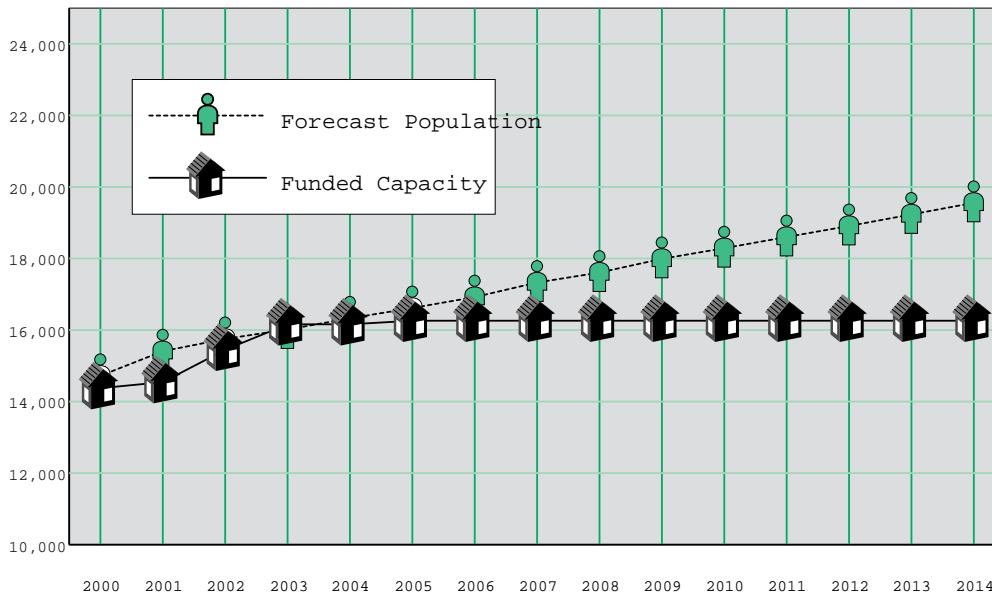


Chart 13

◀ By 2010, the number of incarcerated offenders will exceed institutional capacity by more than 2,000.

## OPERATING AND CAPITAL PROGRAM COSTS GENERAL FUND-STATE Fiscal Years 1987 through 2003 (in Millions)

The growth of General Fund-State expenditures is limited each year by provisions established by Initiative 601, enacted into law in 1993. One of the factors influencing the amount of growth is the growth of the general population in Washington State.

As the offender population continues to grow at a faster rate than the general population, the Department requires a larger portion of the General Fund-State to maintain operations.

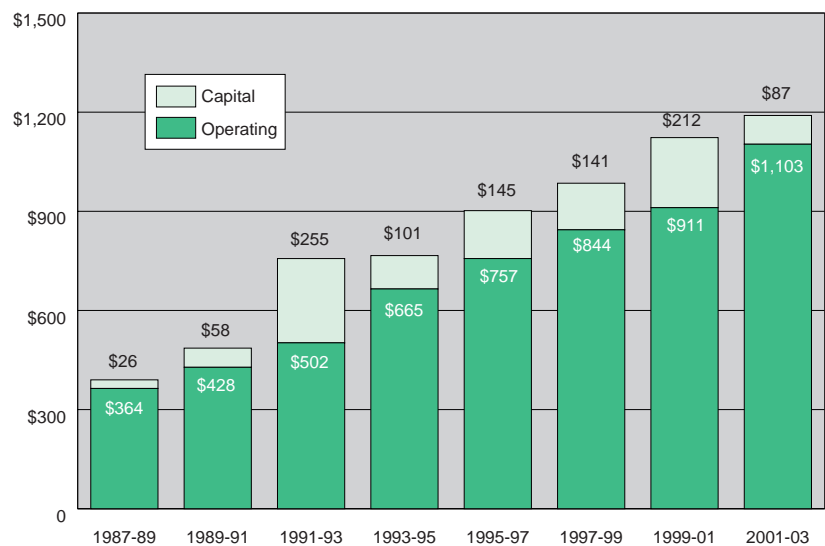


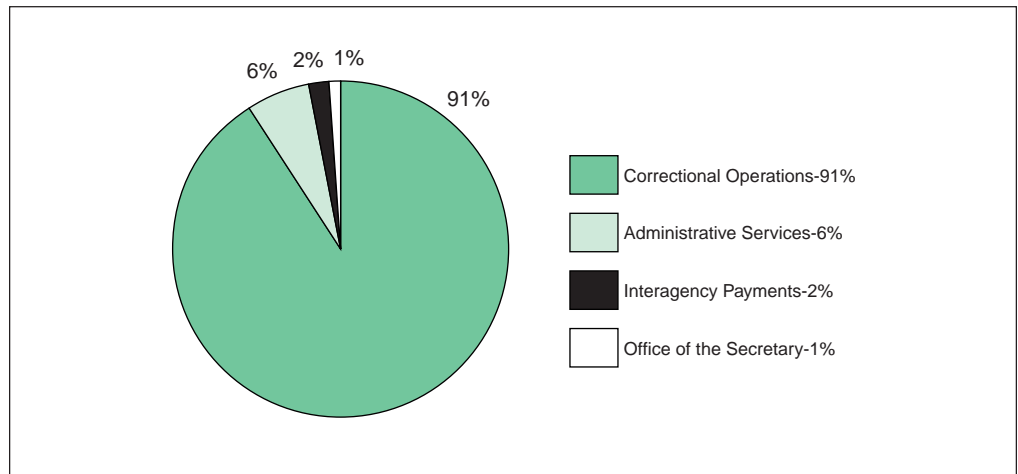
Chart 17

Note: The 2001-03 Biennium costs are based on the Department's Maintenance Level Operating Budget request and the total Capital Budget request submitted to the Governor.

# Cost of Corrections

## GENERAL FUND-STATE BUDGET Fiscal Year 2001

**The Department of Corrections' 1999-01 Biennium Operating Budget is greater than \$1,000,000,000. More than two-thirds of that amount is budgeted for employee wages and benefits. ►**



## TORT COSTS

Fiscal Years 1994 through 1999

**Tort liabilities have increased dramatically in the past four years. This increase is due to the court's expanding liabilities for negligent supervision of offenders on community supervision. ►**

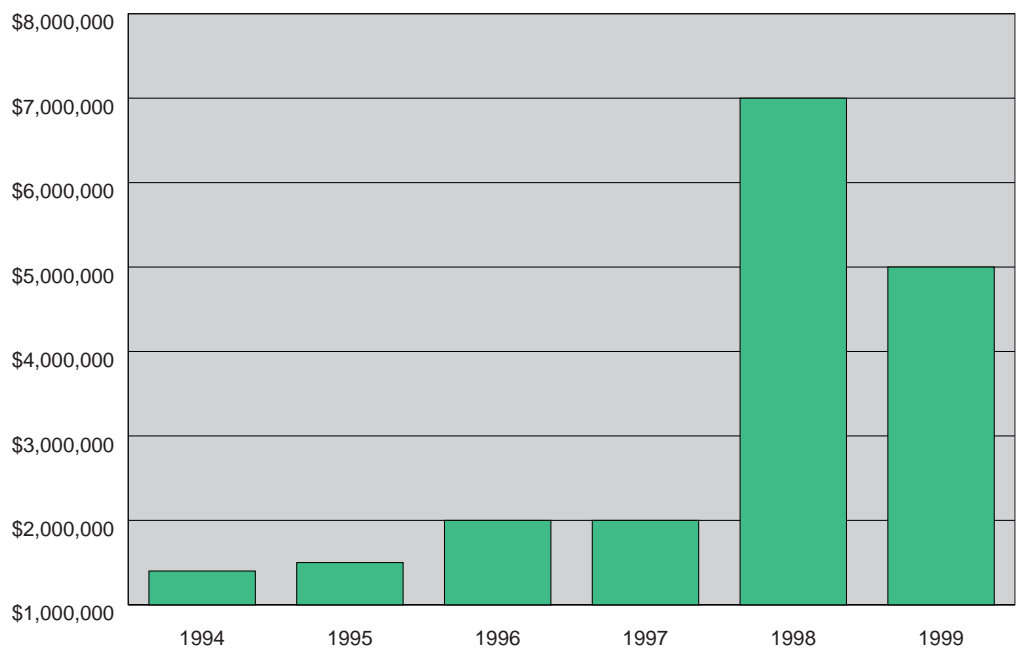


Chart 116